

BEA

Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
 'Twere madness should I venture out once more. *Dryden.*
BEAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Stroke.
 2. Manner of striking.
 Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be turned to an
 unison; yet the former will still make a bigger or broader
 sound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air.
Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. ii. c. 2.
 With a careless *beat*,
 Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryd. Hind and P.*
 3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.
BE'ATEN. *particip. adj.* [from *to beat*.]
 What makes you, Sir, so late abroad,
 Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryd. W. of Bath.*
BE'ATER. *n. f.* [from *beat*.]
 1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or ming-
 led.
 Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over,
 before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and
 lime well together. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*
 2. A person much given to blows.
 The best schoolmaster of our time, was the greatest *beater*.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.
BEAT'FICAL. *adj.* [from *beatificus*, low Lat. from *beatus*, happy.]
BEAT'FICK. *adj.* [That which has the power of making happy,
 or completing fruition; blissful. It is used only of heavenly
 fruition after death.
 Admiring the riches of heav'n's pavement
 Than ought divine or holy elf, enjoy'd
 In vision *beatific*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i. l. 684.*
 It is also their felicity to have no faith; for, enjoying the
beatific vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have
 received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
 We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of
 the *beatific* vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as
 to bear all those glories, that stream from the fountain of un-
 created light. *South.*
BEAT'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatific*.] In such a manner as to
 complete happiness.
Beatifically to behold the face of God in the fulness of wis-
 dom, righteousness and peace, is blessedness no way incident un-
 to the creatures beneath man. *Hakewell on Providence.*
BEATIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *beatific*.] A term in the Romish
 church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an
 acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is
 in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed; but is
 not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are con-
 ferred by canonization.
TO BEATIFY. *v. a.* [from *beatifico*, Lat.]
 1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial en-
 joyment.
 I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into pa-
 radise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits,
 from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*
 The use of spiritual conference is unimaginable and un-
 speakable, especially if free and unrestrained, bearing an image
 of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified* saints.
Hammond's Fundamentals.
 We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us,
 and the most certain; and, consequently, the most *beatifying*
 of all others. *Brown's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 4.*
 2. To settle the character of any person by a public acknow-
 ledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not in-
 vested with the dignity of a saint.
 Over-against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a
 shoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never sainted.
Addison on Italy.
BE'ATING. *n. f.* [from *beat*.] Correction; punishment by blows.
 Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,
 Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben. Johnson.*
BEATITUDE. *n. f.* [from *beatitudo*, Lat.]
 1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys
 of heaven.
 The end of that government, and of all man's aims, is agreed
 to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*
 This is the image and little representation of heaven; it is
beatitude in picture. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
 He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of sense;
 slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and the
beatitude of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly
 affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2.*
 2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular
 virtues.
BEAU. *n. f.* [from *beau*, Fr. It is founded like *be*, and has often the
 French plural *beaux*.] A man of dress; a man whose great
 care is to deck his person.
 What, will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair? *Dryden.*
 The water nymphs are too unkind
 To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs so?
 And fly they all, at once combin'd
 To shame a general, and a *beau*? *Prior.*

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You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the
 envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift's Direct. to Footm.*
BE'AYER. *n. f.* [from *bicere*, Fr.]
 1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and re-
 markable for his art in building his habitation; of which many
 wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is
 very valuable on account of the fur.
 The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing that
 for them only his life is sought. *Lakewell on Providence.*
 They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagaci-
 ty and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in
 building. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, c. 4.*
 2. A hat of the best kind; so called from being made of the fur
 of *beaver*.
 You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it in-
 to different cocks, examining the lining and the button during
 his harangue: A deaf man would think he was cheapening a
beaver, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison. Sp.*
 The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
 Upon his brow fit jealousies and cares. *Gay's Trivia.*
 3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [from *baviere*, Fr.]
 His dreadful hideous head
 Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw,
 From flaming mouth, bright sparks of fire. *Fairy Queen.*
 Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
 And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shaksp. H. V.*
 He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff
 going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon's Essays, N° 36.*
BE'AYERED. *adj.* [from *beaver*.] Covered with a *beaver*; wear-
 ing a *beaver*.
 His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
 Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tears:
 All flesh is humbled. *Pope's Dunciad.*
BEAU'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau*.] Besitting a *beau*; foppish.
BEAU'TEUS. *adj.* [from *beauty*.] Fair; elegant in form;
 pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.
 I can, Petrucio, help thee to a wife,
 With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.
Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.
 Alas! not hoping to subdue,
 I only to the flight aspire'd;
 To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
 Was all the glory I desir'd. *Prior.*
BEAU'TEUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous*.] In a *beauteous* man-
 ner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.
 Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun,
 or where they look *beauteously*; that is, as they come towards
 you to be enjoyed. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
BEAU'TEUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *beauteous*.] The state or quality
 of being *beauteous*; beauty.
 From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,
 The gentles fram'd them gods and goddesses. *Donne.*
BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full*.] Fair; having the
 qualities that constitute beauty.
 He stole away and took by strong hand all the *beautiful* wo-
 men in his time. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
 The principal and most important parts of painting, is to
 know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for
 that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is the most noble
 subject: so, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy,
 because the persons are greater whom the poet instructs, and
 consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind.
Dryden's Dunciad, Preface.
Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
 And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds. *Prior.*
BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful*.] In a *beautiful* manner.
 No longer shall the boddice aptly lac'd,
 From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
 That air and harmony of shape express,
 Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less. *Prior.*
BEAU'TIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *beautiful*.] The quality of being
 beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.
TO BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty*.] To adorn; to embellish;
 to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.
 Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth, their faces seeming
 rather to *beautify* their sorrow, than their sorrow to cloud the
 beauty of their faces. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
 Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
 To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
 Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke. *Shaksp. T. Andron.*
 These were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for
 the use of man and beast. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 How all conspire to grace
 Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore's Creat.*
 There is charity and justice; and the one serves to heighten
 and *beautify* the other.
TO BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful; to advance in
 beauty.
 It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his
 creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to
 him, by greater degrees of resemblance. *Addison. Spectator.*
BEAUTY. *n. f.* [from *beautus*, Fr.]
 1. That

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1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which
 pleases the eye.
Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure,
 causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*
 Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect,
 Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep.—
 —If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
 These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks.
Shaksp. Richard III.
Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of pre-
 fence than *beauty* of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplish-
 ed, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather
 behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*
 The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot ex-
 press. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration. N° 64.*
 Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to
 poets and orators; that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to
 behold, if we consider the figure, colours, splendour of it, is the
 least I can say. *Ray on Creation.*
 He view'd their twining branches with delight,
 And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight. *Pope.*
 2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.
 The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the
beauties of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which re-
 sembles those *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
 Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a *beauty*. *Addison.*
 3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with
 which it is united.
 This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some
beauties of my author in his former books. *Dryd. Fab. Pref.*
 With incredible pains have I endeavour'd to copy the several
beauties of the ancient and modern historians. *Arbutnot.*
 4. A beautiful person.
 Remember that Pellean conquerour,
 A youth, how all the *beauties* of the east
 He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd. *Paradise Lost.*
 What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be?
 Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*
TO BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify;
 to embellish.
 The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plastring art,
 Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
 Than is my deed to your most painted word. *Shak. Hamlet.*
BEAUTY-SPOT. *n. f.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to
 direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a
 foil; a patch.
 The filthiness of wine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal
 creation. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 2. § 49.*
BECAFT'CO. *n. f.* [from *becafico*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale,
 feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker. *Pineda.*
 The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
 And children faced held a martin's nest;
 Till *becaficos* fold so devilish dear,
 To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*
TO BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*.]
 1. To still the elements.
 The moon shone clear on the *becalm'd* flood. *Dryden.*
 2. To keep a ship from motion.
 A man *becalm'd* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day,
 may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and per-
 ceive no motion. *Locke.*
 3. To quiet the mind.
 Soft whisp'ring airs, and the lark's mottling song,
 Then woo to musing, and *becalm* the mind
 Perplex'd with irksome thoughts. *Philips.*
 Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul
 With easy dreams. *Addison's Cato.*
 4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that to *calm* is to stop mo-
 tion, and to *becalm* is to withhold from motion.
BECA'ME. The pretense of *became*; which see.
BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.]
 1. For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that.
 How great forever the sins of any person are, Christ died for
 him, *because* he died for all; and he died for those sins, *because*
 he died for all sins; only he must reform. *Hammond's Fundam.*
 Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the
 other, *because* the interests, and lusts, and passions of men,
 are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillot's Preface.*
 2. It has, in some sort, the force of a *preposition*; but, *because* it
 is compounded of a noun, has of after it.
 Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens fibres without
 breakings, *because* of the state of accretion. *Arbutn. on Aliments.*
TO BECA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To befall; to hap-
 pen to: a word proper, but now in little use.
 My sons, God knows what has *becamenc'd* them.
Shaksp. Henry VI. p. ii.
 All happiness *became* to thee at Milan.
Shaksp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
BE'CHICKS. *n. f.* [from *becare*, of *bec*, a cough.] Medicines proper
 for relieving coughs. *Diët.*
TO BECK. *v. a.* [from *beck*, Sax. *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a sign
 with the head.

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Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
 When gold and silver *beck* me to come on. *Shaksp. K. John.*
 Oh, this false foul of Egypt, this gay charm,
 Whole eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and called them home.
Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.
BECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A sign with the head; a nod.
 Hatte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
 Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
 Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*
 2. A nod of command.
 Neither the lusty kind shewed any roughness, nor the easier
 any idleness; but still like a well obeyed master, whose *beck* is
 enough for discipline. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
 Of spirits, likeliest to himself in guile,
 To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
 The menial fair, that round her wait,
 At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*
TO BE'CKON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or *beacn*, Sax. a sign.] To make
 a sign to.
 With her two crooked hands she signs did make,
 And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. iv. stanza 13.*
 It *beckons* you to go away with it,
 As if it some impartment did desire
 To you alone. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
 With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,
 Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*
TO BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a sign.
 Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his
 defence unto the people. *Acts, xix. 33.*
 When he had rais'd my thoughts by those transporting airs,
 he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed
 me to approach. *Addison. Spectator, N° 159.*
 Sudden you mount! you *beckon* from the skies,
 Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise. *Pope.*
TO BECL'P. *v. a.* [of *be clyppan*, Sax.] To embrace. *Diët.*
TO BECO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.*
 [from *by* and *come*.]
 1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some
 other.
 The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life,
 and man *became* a living soul. *Gen. ii. 7.*
 And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the
 Jews. *1 Cor. ix. 20.*
 A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater
 pear, will *become* great. *Bacon's Natural History, N° 453.*
 My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd,
 But still rejoice'd; how is it now *become*
 So dreadful to thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 120.*
 So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest dead,
 Of future ill *become* the fatal feed. *Prior.*
 2. To *become* of. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the
 final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never, or
 very seldom, used but with the interrogative *what*.
 What is then *become* of so huge a multitude, as would have
 overpread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh's Essays.*
 Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*
 Of me, and all mankind. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 275.*
 The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken
 from a common person's wondering *what* *became* of all the
 blood which issued out of the heart. *Grew's Bills of Mortality.*
 What will *become* of me then? for when he is free, he will
 infallibly accuse me. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
 What *became* of this thoughtful busy creature, when removed
 from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wise.
Rogers's Sermons.
 3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where is he become*, is used
 for *what is become of him*.
 I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
 Where our right valiant father is *become*. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
TO BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *comen*, Sax. to please.]
 1. Applied to persons; to appear in a manner suitable to some-
 thing.
 If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on
 my bringing up. *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*
 Why would I be a queen? because my face
 Would wear the title with a better grace;
 If I *became* it not, yet it would be
 Part of your duty, then, to flatter me. *Dryd. Cong. of Gran.*
 2. Applied to things; to be suitable to the person; to befit; to
 be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances,
 in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.
 She to her fire made humble reverence,
 And bowed low, that her right well *became*,
 And added grace unto her excellence. *Fairy Queen, l. i.*
 I would I had some flowers of the spring that might
 Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
 That wear upon your virgin branches yet
 Your maidenheads growing. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
 Yet be sad, good brothers;
 For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Sh. Henry IV.*
Yours